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VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 30, 1860.

NO. 130.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

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Jan. 5, 1859—

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Bookellers, Binders, and Book and
Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.,
AVE constantly on hand the latest editions of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
other works, and also the latest prices. Paper of every
description, quality, and price.

WILL publish and print Private Libraria, supplement
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE Senate Printing Investigating Committee has reported and the testimony will be printed. We give the following extracts to show how party papers are supported:

Cornelius Wendell was examined, and testified at considerable length to the fact that he was directed by the President, personally, to pay very large sums out of his receipts for the public printing to sustain Democratic newspapers in Washington and Philadelphia. We give the following passage from his testimony.

Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

Cornelius Wendell sworn and examined.

Question.—Mr. Wendell, who was chosen printer to the Senate at the last Congress? Answer.—Wm. A. Harris.

Q.—And who for the House of Representatives? A.—Jas. B. Steedman.

Q.—Who executed the printing? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Who executed the printing for the Executive Department? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—Will you state how you came to execute the printing? A.—By an agreement with Messrs. Harris and Steedman, and a portion of the Executive, which was under the control of the Executive Department.

Q.—Mr. Wendell, do you know of any moneys having been paid for the use of the newspaper called the *Constitution*, or for the *Philadelphia Argus*, or the *Pennsylvanian*, out of the earnings of the public printing? A.—Yes, sir; my impression is that there was an arrangement in writing with the *Pennsylvanian*; I am not positive, but I think there was; there was none for the *Philadelphia Argus*; I was the owner of the *Constitution* myself until March last.

Q.—Has there been any money paid for the use of the *Constitution* since you ceased to manage it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know of any other moneys paid by the party who executed the public printing, for other uses at the request of any officer of the Government for other purposes than the newspaper that have been above mentioned? A.—I have paid a good deal of money for party purposes.

Q.—Were you required to do so, or called upon to do so? A.—I cannot say that I was, any further than as a partisan; suppose, as I had an unbound amount of money, and being willing to spend it for the party, I was asked to do so; but never imperatively directed.

Q.—Whom were you called upon by? A.—Their name was Legion.

ABOUT THE PURCHASE OF THE UNION—HOW IT WAS PAID FOR.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860.

Examination of Mr. Wendell resumed:

Q.—Who was the Superintendent of Public Printing? A.—George W. Bowman.

Q.—Did he continue to hold that office during his whole term? A.—No, sir; he resigned on the 12th of May, 1859.

Q.—Do you know who succeeded him in office? A.—John Hart, who now holds the office.

Q.—Have you the contract of which you spoke before? A.—One of them.

The witness exhibited the following paper:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1859.

GENELEMEN: You were consulted by us concerning the transfer which has this day been made between us of the *Union* newspaper. You know the views and expectations which influenced us on both sides. While we do not contemplate the slightest difficulty, yet it is possible that some conflict of interest, or some difficulty of opinion concerning our rights, or duties, may hereafter arise. In that event, we have agreed to leave questions between us to your arbitration, and your decision shall be binding and conclusive upon us both. If you shall differ, you may choose some third person as an umpire. It is, as you know, understood between us, that the purchaser of the *Union* shall not be a competitor with the seller for any portion of the Executive work done by Mr. Wendell at his large office, but that Mr. Bowman shall receive *at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per annum* so long as Wendell continues to do the work as he does it now, but no longer. If the work aforesaid be withdrawn from Wendell, his obligation to pay this twenty thousand dollars shall cease. In any considerable portion is withdrawn, it will be for you to decide whether Wendell's payment shall cease, or in what proportion it shall continue. We are, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
C. WENDELL,
GEO. W. BOWMAN

Messrs. A. O. P. NIELSEN and J. S. BLACK.

By the Chairman:

Q.—These are the signatures of yourself and Mr. Bowman? A.—They are, sir.

Q.—Will you state to the committee what occurred at or about the time of this transfer in relation to the public printing, and the payments made by you out of its proceeds? A.—About the close of the last Congress I was very desirous to make some change in the condition of the paper and the performance of the public printing, and I made a proposition to give the paper to the Administration, to place it at the disposal of the Administration, offering to contribute from the profits of the work \$10,000 per annum to support it—I mean from the profits of the work at the disposal of the President. I made the proposition to the President direct. After some considerable negotiation, the transfer was made. This paper was written to express our views and sentiments, and Mr. Bowman took possession—the amount being increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per annum, as is expressed in that stipulation.

Q.—At whose suggestion was the amount increased? A.—Not at mine; it came from some gentlemen connected with the Administration. The views and expectations which influenced us on both sides were that Mr. Bowman would be elected to Congress, or at least to the Senate, and that I should do the printing, receiving a greater portion of the emoluments therefrom as remuneration for the paper. I paid him on the 11th day of April, \$5,000 on account of the \$20,000. For three of the \$5,000 I made a receipt; the other \$2,000 he declined receiving for, because it was to go to Mr. Baker, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, as the agent of the *Pennsylvanian* in Philadelphia, as I understand—which money I paid through a friend to him.

Q.—To Bowman or to Baker? A.—I cannot say whether to Bowman or Baker. I think the money went to a creditor of the *Pennsylvanian*. That, however, I do not know. Mr. Megargee, of Philadelphia, was the friend through whom I paid the money. The stipulation, it will be observed, requires me to pay George W. Bowman \$20,000 per annum. I was informed that one half the amount was to go to the *Pennsylvanian*. During the year I gave him orders, as per his receipt to me, to the amount of \$6,300 29.

Q.—When was the Union transferred to the possession of Mr. Bowman? A.—It appears by this agreement that it was March 26, 1859.

Q.—Was Mr. Bowman Superintendent of Public Printing when this arrangement was made with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are the prices of Public Printing fixed by law? A.—Yes; by the law of 1852.

Q.—In doing the work were you to receive that amount; and out of that to pay these sums? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Whether they were profits or not, made no difference? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Whose request or suggestion was the sum raised from \$10,000 to \$20,000? A.—I cannot state whether it was Judge Black or Mr. Bowman. About the time of the transfer, the people were anxious, and the collector was down here, if I remember right, and I have the impression that it was at his instigation. He stood godfather for the *Pennsylvanian*.

Q.—You made this proposal of \$10,000 to the President? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was the President a party to these conversations and consultations? A.—I made the first offer in writing, through Judge Nielsen.

who had been a partner of mine, or of his. He was formerly, gentlemen will remember, granted to the Senate. I had been his business man during the whole of his connection with the printing. I had purchased his half of the *Union*, and through him I opened negotiations with the President, which were consummated by Judge Black on behalf of Bowman. I had little, if any, conversation with Bowman. I do not remember any until we went to sign these papers.

Q.—You said the proposition was in writing? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—To whom was it addressed? A.—I think to the President.

Q.—Then he was a party to this transaction? A.—In so far as commencing negotiations—Subsequently conversations were held mainly with Judge Black and Hon. John Appleton.

Q.—Besides Mr. Steedman who were interested in the public printing? A.—I know no one officially but him; but I heard that there were some three or four.

Q.—Will you state who they were? A.—Mr. D. Banks was the principal one. Mr. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, told me he was; and I have paid him some money, I think. Judge Walker, of New Orleans, told me that he was interested.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—These three gentlemen, as far as my memory goes, were the only ones. There was one other gentleman, who had withdrawn from being a candidate for the office of doorkeeper, I believe, on the consideration that he should receive something; and I understand that he did receive something. Another gentleman, of the name of Martin, told me that he was to have a small amount for services.

Q.—What were those services? A.—Engineering, I suppose.

Q.—What sums have you paid to the parties elected or having the right to execute this public printing as a consideration for executing it, and receiving the prices fixed by law? A.—I think \$49,000 odd to Mr. Steedman; \$10,000 to Mr. Harris; \$20,000 I was to give him; but the aggregate from the time he came in the Union newspaper up to March was more. My stipulation with him was made after his election.

Q.—And what was the amount for the Executive? A.—By an agreement with Messrs. Harris and Steedman, and a portion of the Executive, which was under the control of the Executive Department.

Q.—Mr. Wendell, do you know of any moneys having been paid for the use of the newspaper called the *Constitution*, or for the *Philadelphia Argus*, or the *Pennsylvanian*, out of the earnings of the public printing? A.—Yes, sir; my impression is that there was an arrangement in writing with the *Pennsylvanian*; I am not positive, but I think there was; there was none for the *Philadelphia Argus*; I was the owner of the *Constitution* myself until March last.

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Q.—Who directed you? A.—The Executive.

Q.—Whom do you mean by the Executive? A.—James Buchanan.

Mr. Sheld.—You said you had no conversation with him? A.—That is in relation to the printing.

Q.—Was this done verbally and personally? A.—Personally. There was a contest between Mr. Bigler and Col. Florence about it.

Q.—On what was this claim based? A.—Party, I presume; its editor having been removed from it.

Q.—Is it proper to inquire what party? A.—The Democratic party.

Q.—Were those papers all supporting the Ad. ministration? A.—Yes, sir; I think they did.

Q.—Did you say both of Pennsylvania and New Jersey? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And of those States only? A.—Yes, sir; of those only.

Q.—Have you an idea of the amount that you furnished for party purposes? A.—I really could not say.

Q.—Could you approximate to the sum? A.—Some thousands of dollars.

Q.—Will you name some number of thousands as near the amount as you can come. A.—I have negotiated notes and drafts to the amount, probably, of \$4,000 or \$5,000 that I understand were for party purposes, but that does not include the \$2,000; I did not understand that the \$2,000 were for operations in party elections, but for the party.

MR. WENDELL OBJECTS TO BEING LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

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Q.—Who directed you? A.—The Executive.

Q.—Whom do you mean by the Executive? A.—James Buchanan.

Mr. Sheld.—You said you had no conversation with him? A.—That is in relation to the printing.

Q.—Was this done verbally and personally? A.—Personally. There was a contest between Mr. Bigler and Col. Florence about it.

Q.—On what was this claim based? A.—Party, I presume; its editor having been removed from it.

Q.—Is it proper to inquire what party? A.—The Democratic party.

Q.—Were those papers all supporting the Ad. ministration? A.—Yes, sir; I think they did.

Q.—Did you say both of Pennsylvania and New Jersey? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And of those States only? A.—Yes, sir; of those only.

Q.—Have you an idea of the amount that you furnished for party purposes? A.—I really could not say.

Q.—Could you approximate to the

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1860.

Democratic Convention.

The Platform committee is still sitting, and is much exercised with conflicting propositions."

Such is the information we derive by telegraph from the Charleston Convention, at the close of the third day of its session. We do not at all doubt the correctness of this information. The fact is, the Democratic party, for the last ten years, has had an *national* creed or platform.—The resolves of the National Convention have been nothing more than *equally divided* generalities, which have been interpreted to suit every locality, and which, having answered the purpose of a Presidential campaign, have been practically disregarded in the administration of the Government. The managers of that party, well knowing the instincts of their followers, have relied far more upon the *spoils of office*—or, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, "the cohesive power of the public plunder"—as a means of keeping their party together, than upon any well defined principles of public policy. Hence we find now tariff Democrats and anti-tariff Democrats, internal improvement and anti internal improvement Democrats, slave code Democrats and anti-slave code Democrats, African slave trade Democrats and anti African slave trade Democrats, slavery protection Democrats and (Douglas) squatter sovereignty Democrats, disunion Democrats and union Democrats, old line whig Democrats and original Jackson-Van Buren Democrats, polygamy Democrats and anti-polygamy Democrats. In such a medley of conflicting opinions it is not at all surprising that the platform committee at Charleston should be "much exercised with conflicting propositions." But how to reconcile all these antagonistic elements—there's the rub.

We confess we can see but one possible solution of the difficulty, and that is the one which has been so frequently tried, and always with complete success. Let the Democracy at Charleston proclaim anew the great Democratic doctrine, that to the *violators* belong the *spoils*, and with that plank in their platform it matters not of what other materials it is composed, or who is their candidate. It will be found that upon this plank all can stand, at least until the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan's successor, and if some should fail in getting their due proportion of the *spoils*, and should afterwards jump off the platform, it will make no difference—the plunder will have been secured to the party for another four years at least.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn by telegraph that four or five different platforms had been offered to the Convention, but no vote had been taken on either of them, up to the hour of adjournment on Friday night.

A MISERABLE FAILURE.—The Memphis *Bulletin*—and we certainly concur with it—very much doubts, "if half a dozen sensible men in the whole country will dispute the proposition that this Administration has proven a miserable failure. What has it accomplished? Can any one tell? Name the great good it has done. Has it calmed the domestic agitations of the country? Has it settled the slavery question? Has it bettered our foreign affairs? Has it met the apprehension of even the Democratic party? To all these questions there is but one answer—not. The slavery agitation is more violent now than when Buchanan came into office. The sections are not only divided into angry parties, but the Democratic party itself is torn and dismembered like a fortress. This has all resulted from Democratic policy. Will not Democratic policy be the same if the nominee at Charleston shall win the Presidency? If the slavery excitement has grown so formidable under the two Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, is it not reasonable to expect that it will grow still more powerful under another Democratic Administration? Our Government needs ventilating. The fresh air of an Opposition Administration would have a wonderful influence upon its health."

A NEW PROPHET.—Young Joe Smith, son of the late Mormon prophet, has concluded to take the place of his father in the Mormon Church. A Conference was held at Amboy, Ill., a few weeks since and a new organization was started. The preachers on the occasion denounced the apostacy of the Church in Utah, and the heresies promulgated by Brigham Young and his satellites. Polygamy was especially advertised to as the great evil, and as presenting evidence of the falling away of the Saints. Joe offered himself to the Conference, as the prophet of the new organization on the 1st inst., and was accepted, after which the Church was given over into his hands. Twelve apostles were appointed and ordained to be members of the Council of the Church. Whether the new organization of the Latter Day Saints will take measures to depose Brigham Young and his "false prophets and fallen saints," time will determine.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Our latest information from Charleston is up to Friday night. No platform has been adopted although several had been presented to the Convention. It is reported that Douglas stands the best chance of obtaining the nomination, and that five Southern States will in that event withdraw, and nominate Davis or Lane. We don't care if they do.

We believe in our heart that Gov. Wise is the only Southern Democrat who can be elected by the people.—*Richmond Enquirer*

So, if Hunter, Stephens, Breckinridge, Guthrie, or any other Southern Democrat should be nominated at Charleston we have the declaration of the *Enquirer*, in advance, that he cannot be elected.

AT the formal withdrawal of Gov. Wise from the Presidential canvass was a surplusage of vanity and egotism equal to Buchanan's letter defining a re-nomination.

ESCAPE OF A SLAVE.—On the arrival of the widow of the late Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, H. S. Minister to Guatemala, at New York last week, her female slave eloped with the colored steward of the steamer Ariel. Mrs. C. was compelled to proceed South without her.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—In another column it will be seen that the time table on the above named road has been changed. Read the advertisement.

Charleston Convention.

Thursday's Proceedings.

CHARLESTON, April 26.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Pennsylvania, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Referred to committee on Platfrom.

Mr. Fitzhugh of Pa., recognizing us a fact that while the Government has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, it should provide for the enforcement of existing laws and protect existing rights.

Referred to committee on Platfrom.

The committee on Platfrom is still out and is understood that they are wholly unable to agree, and that three separate platforms will be presented.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the Territories carrying with them slave property are entitled to protection to such property.

Mr. Walker, of Miss., offered an amendment declairing it the duty of the government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the Territories or on the high seas.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended referred to the committee on Platfrom.

The Tennessee platform was then read and referred.

A dozen or more resolutions with regard to slaves in the Territories were presented from various delegates and referred to the Platfrom.

A number of resolutions relative to railroads to the Pacific were also presented and referred.

Mr. Seward, of Ga., presented a resolution on the rights of slaveholders, desiring a suitable platfrom and declaring James Guthrie, of Ky., as the proper man to nominate for the Presidency.

A resolution on the tariff being presented, Capt. Isaiah Ryders proposed to include Moonshiners whisky in the articles to be protected.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by these resolutions, and moved that they be referred without reading.

Capt. Ryders said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them and he had succeeded.

The committee on Platfrom not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

CHARLESTON, April 26, P. M.

The convention did not adjourn as was supposed, the motion being withdrawn to enable Mr. Montgomery, of Penn., to present a resolution to instruct the committee not to report the national committee until the nominations are made. The subject was referred to the committee on Platfrom.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Morton, of La., which is said to come from Senator Slidell:

Resolved, That the Territories belong to the several States as common property and not to individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognized property in slaves, &c., as such the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States and hold them as property, and in case the people of the Territories by inactive or unfriendly legislation, or otherwise should endeavor the seizure of such property or discriminate against it by withholding the protection given to other property in the Territories, it is the duty of the General Government to interpose by an active exercise of the constitutional power to secure the rights of slave-holders.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock. The committee on a platform were not ready to report.

Mr. Stiles, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the committee on a platform on the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize to the fullest extent the principle that to preserve the Union, the equality of the States must be recognized and maintained, and the decision of the courts enforced, and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the protection of persons and property both in the States and Territories.

An resolution, scarcely arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally called out of order as under the platform rule, and made he referred to that committee.

Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeatedly asserted that the platform committee would be unable to report at all.

A resolution was then offered instructing them to what progress they had made at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, pending which the Convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow. The excitement is increasing.

Friday's Proceedings.

CHARLESTON, April 27, P. M.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. King, of Missouri, presented a series of resolutions favoring the admission of the delegate from Kansas, who claimed seats on the ground that she would be admitted into the Union before the election. Referred to the committee on National Affairs.

Annoouncement was made at 10:30 that the committee on platforms would not be ready to report for an hour, and a temporary recess or promenade taken for that time, the floor being occupied by ladies as well as the western galleries. There was a great deal of merriment and laughter going on that was in strong antagonism to the suspended excitement of the Convention.

After the recess printed copies of the majority platform report were scattered in the Convention.

One of the minority reports was signed B. L. Butler, in behalf of the minority, which merely affirms the Cincinnati platform and declares Democratic principles unchanged in their nature when applied to the same subject matter, and only recommends in addition to the Cincinnati platform, a resolution recommending the protection of all the citizens whether native or naturalized. The principal minority report however is signed by Major, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania. The points are as follows:

First—Affirming the Cincinnati platform.

Second—That all rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledge themselves to the decision of the Supreme Court on the subject.

Third—A ample protection to the citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad.

Fourth—Pledges Governmental aid to the Pacific Railroad.

Fifth—Favors the acquisition of Cuba on terms honorable to our country, ourselves, and just to Spain.

Sixth—Thru all States' resistance to the fugitive slave law is revolutionary and subversive to the Constitution.

The majority report is in substance as already reported.

At 11:30 the Convention re-assembled. The majority report was read by Mr. Avery, who was instructed to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolutions.

The first and third resolutions in relation to slavery in the Territories and the duty of the General Government to protect the right of persons were adopted by a large majority of the Convention.

The second resolution, in relation to the slave law, and the fourth, in relation to the naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously. The fifth, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, was adopted by a divided vote.

The two minority reports were presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Payne, of Ohio—the latter attesting that his report, although a minority one, represented 172 electoral votes, while the majority report represented but 127 electoral votes.

Mr. Charlton Alexander has been elected President of the Paris Bank of the Northern Bank, in place of Mr. Rainey, deceased, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. The appointment is a first rate one in all respects.

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Mr. Payne could not say, nor could he speak for Maryland which goes with the majority.

Mr. Payne offered his platform as a substitute for the whole, and the Massachusetts delegates offered another set.

[After all the reports had been presented, a lengthy discussion ensued which we are compelled to omit for want of room.]

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock this P. M.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Referred to committee on Platfrom.

Mr. Fitzhugh of Pa., recognizing us a fact that while the Government has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, it should provide for the enforcement of existing laws and protect existing rights.

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The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended referred to the committee on Platfrom.

The Tennessee platform was then read and referred.

The Black Republicans are snarling;

"They take me for a thief, you see;

"They know I'd steal a march on my darling,

Unless defeated I should be.

O, Polly Tix! O, Polly Tix!

The Black Republicans are snarling;

"They take me for a thief, you see;

"They know I'd steal a march on my darling,

Unless defeated I should be.

O, Polly Tix! O, Polly Tix!

My little nose does brightly bloom, dear,

My little eyes do brightly shine;

The White House must be some one's home dear,

And may it be made for mine.

O, Polly Tix! O, Polly Tix!

My little nose does brightly bloom, dear,

My little eyes do brightly shine;

The White House must be some one's home dear,

And may it be made for mine.

O, Polly Tix! O, Polly Tix!

The Convention adopted no platform whatever.

CHARLESTON, April 27.

An informal adjournment was held in front of the Mills House, listening to dissident speeches. The crowd rushed into the room of the New York delegation, but were driven out by the police.

The majority report will be adopted by 150 votes. Five States will bolt and nominate Davis or Lane and Wood.

Douglas' friends predict his nomination to the 2d District.

He has 23 votes in New York delegation, including Dean, Richmond, Belmont, Belchamps, Ludlow, Church, and the Western members. Meader, Butterworth, Cochrane, Fuller, and Barlow are against Douglas, but the delegations are divided.

Douglas' friends predict his nomination to the 3d District.

He has 23 votes in New York delegation, including Dean, Richmond, Belmont, Belchamps, Ludlow, Church, and the Western members. Meader, Butterworth, Cochrane, Fuller, and Barlow are against Douglas, but the delegations are divided.

Douglas' friends predict his nomination to the 4th District.

He has 23 votes in New York delegation, including Dean, Richmond, Belmont, Belchamps, Ludlow, Church, and the Western members. Meader, Butterworth, Cochrane, Fuller, and Barlow are against Douglas, but the delegations are divided.

Douglas' friends predict his nomination to the 5th District.

He has 23 votes in New York delegation, including Dean, Richmond, Belmont, Belchamps, Ludlow, Church, and the Western members. Meader, Butterworth, Cochrane, Fuller, and Barlow are against Douglas, but the delegations are divided.

Douglas' friends predict his nomination to the 6th District.

He has 23 votes in New York delegation, including Dean, Richmond, Belmont, Belchamps, Ludlow, Church, and the Western members. Meader, Butterworth, Cochrane, Fuller, and Barlow are against Douglas, but the delegations are divided.

Douglas' friends predict his nomination to the 7th District.

He has 23 votes in New York delegation, including Dean, Richmond, Belmont, Belchamps, Ludlow, Church, and the Western members. Meader, Butterworth, Cochrane, Fuller, and Barlow are against Douglas, but

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazing puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements, and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentle sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated, invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT.

December 9, 1859—y.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS
WAREHOUSE,
29 and 31 Gold Street, New York.
Manufacturers, / Broome, Sherif, & Columbia St., N. Y.
And Foundry Street, Boston, Mass.
The subscribers manufacture Single and Double Cylinder and type-Revolving

PRINTING MACHINES,
Bed and Platen Book and Job Printing Presses, (Adams') Patent.)

HAND & CASE PRESSES, HYDRAULIC PRESSES with wrought Iron Cylinders, Standard Presses of various kinds, Cases, Furniture, Cast Iron, Brass Rugs, Composing-Sticks, and every article connected with the art of Letter-press, Copper plate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, Stereotyping and Electrotyping, &c. &c. &c.

A new Catalogue, containing cuts and descriptions of many new Machines not before shown in their book, with directions for putting up, worships, &c., and other information, is now in press, and will be completed and will be sent to any of the craft who will furnish their address.

R. HOE & CO.,
New York, and Boston, Mass.

NEW Publishers of newspapers are at liberty to insert their name and address in their weekly paper, with this notice: "This is the name and address of the publisher, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacturer for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement." (March 27, '59—w.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

(ARCHED AND FLAT)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of turning out any article in the shape of iron constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati, & CO.

April 9, 1860—y.

JOHN HENDERSON

SCHOOL NOTICE

THE Second Session of Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School will commence on Monday, February 29, 1860.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks. \$10.

Rockaway for Sale.

A TWO Seat rockaway, almost new, which will be sold cheap for Cash or good paper. Apply to JOHN HENDERSON

THE SEAMLESS CAP.

NEW and beautiful style just come to hand at JOHN HENDERSON & KEENON & CRUTCHFIELD.

NOTICE.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us, either by note or account, will please call and settle. We send money in order to make our Spring purchases.

March 3, 1860.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries and Confectioneries.

PURE OLD WHISKY,

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c.,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and

Cordials, &c., &c., &c.,

CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

January 30, 1860.

(d&w).

NEW GOODS!

S. C. BULL,

No. 1, St. Clair Street, Frankfort,

Has just received his Spring Importation, comprising

a large and well selected stock of

GENTS, BOYS, AND YOUTH'S HATS,

Silk, Fur, and Straw. A great variety of styles, and

PRICES. ALSO,

WOMEN'S, BOYS, AND CHILDREN'S

Laundering, and Accessoires. Buttons, and Slip-

pers, with and without heels. Gents, Youths, and Boys' Gloves, Bonnets, and Oxford Trousers.

A large and well selected lot of Servants' Hats, and

Boots, and Shoes.

A new supply of WALL PAPER now opened.

FRENCH HATS.

A few genuine French Hats, very fine.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Umbrellas and Walking Canes. Call and see for your purchases before leaving elsewhere. (April 24-15.)

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$400 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. H. McCAFFREY killed and murdered one John Wiggins, in the county of Graves, has fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BEIRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said J. H. McCaffrey, and his delivery to the Jailer of Graves county, with one year from the date hereof.

I, also, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of Alexander L. S., of the Commonwealth to be affixed to the Jailer of Frankfort, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1860, and

In the tenth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, J. H. MAGOFFIN, Secretary of State.

At 12 m. A. M. on Friday, March 1, 1860.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 10th day of March, 1860, and

In the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

J. H. MAGOFFIN, Secretary of State.

March 16, 1860-w&t&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOS. W. MOORE, who was indicted in the Butler Equity and Criminal Court for the murder of Wm. H. Peden, on the 26th day of May, 1859, has made his escape, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BEIRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for the apprehension of said J. W. Moore, and his delivery to the Jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1860, and

In the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

J. H. MAGOFFIN, Secretary of State.

At 12 m. A. M. on Friday, March 16, 1860-w&t&w3m.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE IS DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS APPOINTED BY THE STATE, AND IS UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF COL. E. W. MORGAN, A DISTINGUISHED GRADUATE OF WEST POINT, AND A PRINCIPAL ENGINEER OF AN AMERICAN FORTRESS.

THE COURSE OF STUDY HAS BEEN ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS:

1. COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.

2. MILITARY SCIENCE.

3. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

4. LIBERAL ARTS.

5. MILITARY POLYGRAPHY.

6. MILITARY MEDICAL SCIENCE.

7. MILITARY ENGINEERING.

8. MILITARY HISTORY.

9. MILITARY GEOGRAPHY.

10. MILITARY STATISTICS.

11. MILITARY LAW.

12. MILITARY MEDICAL POLYGRAPHY.

13. MILITARY POLYGRAPHY.

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